Strength Under Nonstationary (Cont.)

SOV/5940

members of scientific research institutes.

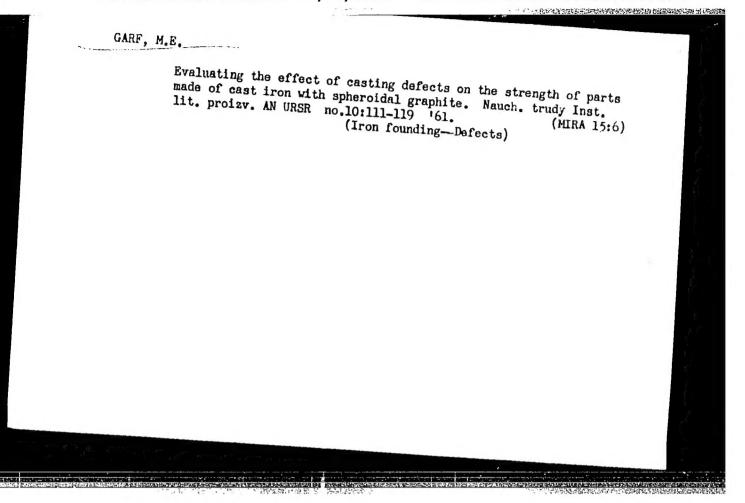
COVERAGE: The book deals with problems connected with the study of the stress state and the strength of machine and construction parts under nonstationary loads. Discussed are statistical methods of systematizing random alternating stress states, characteristics of experimental devices used for registering such stresses, and the recording of the results of fatigue tests. Attention is given to the analysis of stresses induced by short-duration forces in elastic machine systems. The book is the result of work carried out by the Institut mashinovedeniya (Institute of Machine Science) AN UkrSSR [now the Institut liteynogo proizvodstva] and of the processing of published data. V. A. Grobov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, is mentioned as having assisted in the editing of this book. Each chapter is accompanied by references, mostly Soviet.

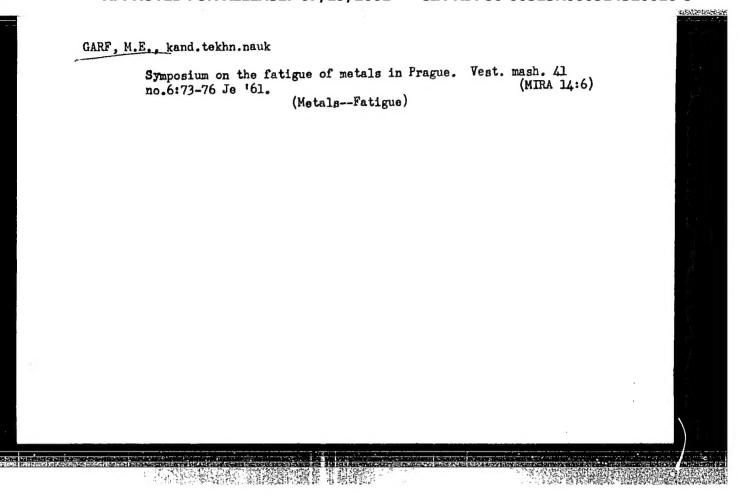
Card 2/7

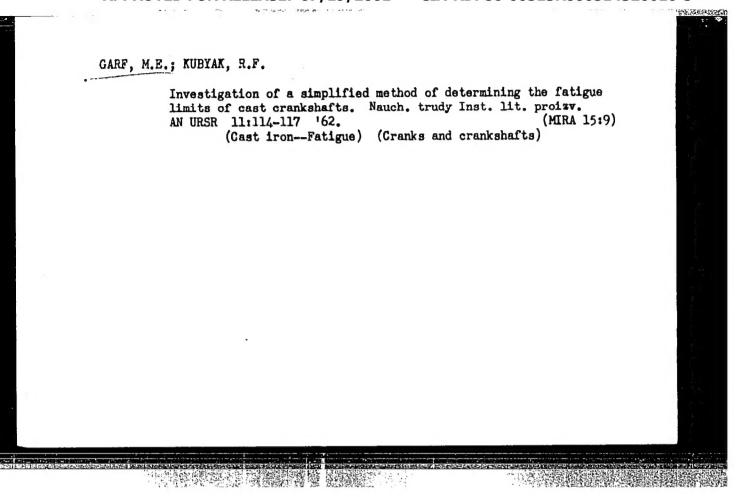
BUGLOV, Ye.G. [Buhlov, IE.H.]; GARF, M.Ye. [Harf, M.E.]; KRAMARENAO, O.Yu.

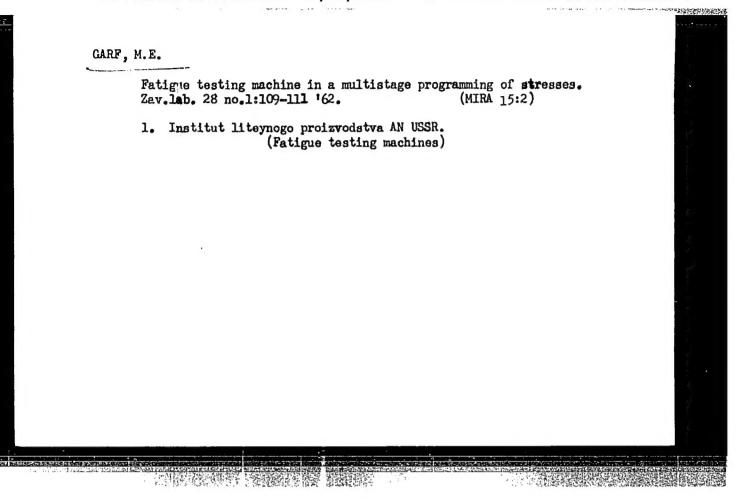
Coordination conference on the fatigue of metals, 1960.
Dop. AN URSR no.8:1096-1101 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Metals--Fatigue)









GARF, M.E.; RUZINA, G.M.

Study of the scattering of strength characteristics in cant crakshafts. Zav.lab. 28 no.6:717-719 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN USSR. (Strength of materials)

GARF, M.E., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUGLOV, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOVSKIY, V.E., inzh.

Characteristics of the accumulation of fatigue damage in case of nonstationary stress spectra expanding under the initial fatigue limit. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.6:23-25 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

KORENYAKO, A.S.; KREMENSHTEYN, L.I.; PETROVSKIY, S.D.; OVSIYENKO, G.M.;
BAKHANOV, V.Ye.; GAFF, S.E.; LEUTA, V.I., inzhener, vedushchiy
redaktor; RUDENSKIY, Ta.V.; tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Theory of mechanisms and machinery; manual for courses in designing]
Teorifa mekhanizmov i mashin; rukovodstvo po kursovomu proektirovaniiu. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit.
lit-ry, Ukrainskoe otd-nie, 1954. 139 p. (MLRA 7:11)

(Machinery) (Mechanics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5"

GARF S.R. USSR/Physics - Residual stresses

FD-1075

Card 1/1

Pub. 153 - 11/24;

Author

Garf, S. E, and Kukeuvitskiy

Title

: Residual stresses in piston rings

Periodical

: Zhur. tekh. fiz., 24, No 10, 1830-1833, Oct 1954

Abstract

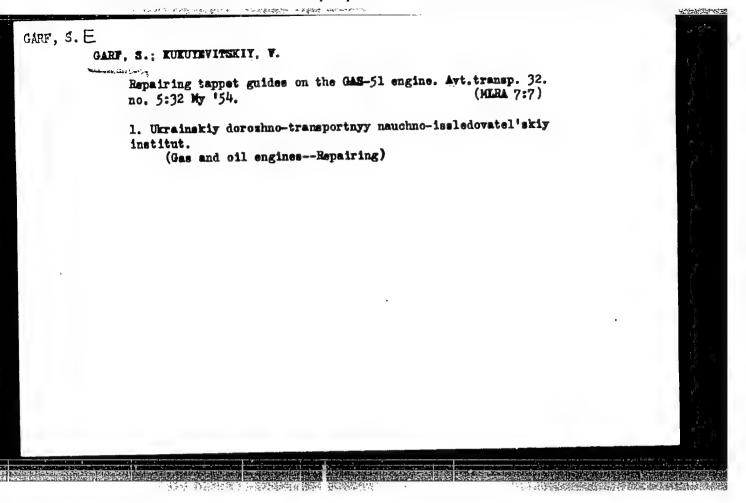
: The authors describe the residual stresses in piston rings made of "steel 45" (average composition: 0.45% C, 0.65% Mm, 0.27% Si) in

the case of surface induction hardening.

Institution : -

Submitted

: March 25, 1954



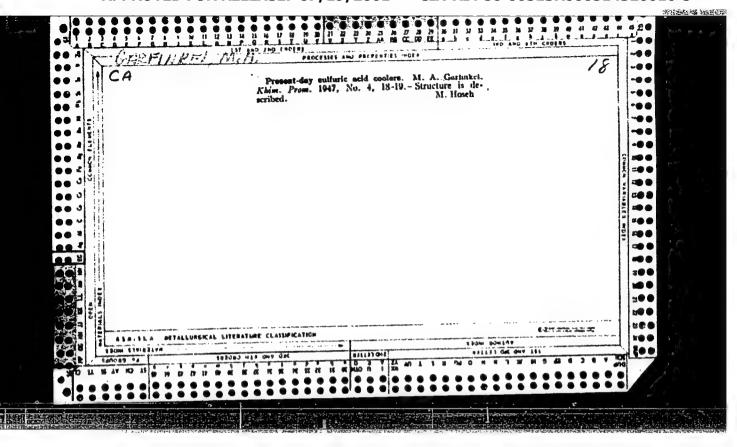
FOFOVA, Mayya Nikiforovna; GARF, S.E., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KOVALEV, K.V., dots. kand.tekhn.nauk,otv.red.; DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

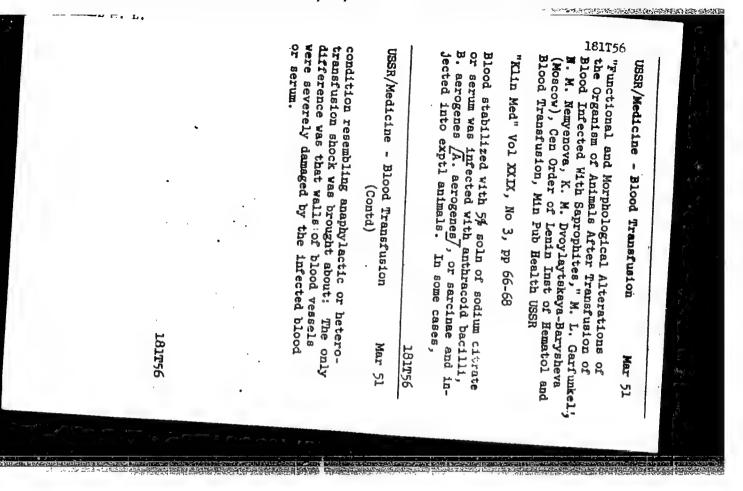
[Methods for solving problems on the strength of materials] Metody resheniia zadach po soprotivleniiu materialov.

Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1964. 248 p. (MIRA 18:1)

GARFIAS, V.R.; CHAPIN, T.C.; SVET , Ya.M.[translator]; MALINOVSKIY, F.M., redaktor; EMTIN, M.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhni-cheskiy redaktor

[Geology of Mexico. Translated form the Spanish] Geologiia Meksiki. Perevod s ispanskogo IA.M.Sveta. Pod red. F.M.Halinovskogo. Moskva. Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. 1956.
149 p. (Mexico-Geology)





PEDOROV, H.A.; TERENT'YEVA, Ye.I.; GARPUNKEL', M.L.; TSESARSKAYA, T.P.; ROZANOVA, N.S.

Examination of the bone marrow following damage of lumbar and sacral plexuses and of the sympathetic innervation. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no. 5:25-34 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Of the Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Director -- A. A. Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY AND AND ADDRESS.

NEMENOVA, N.M.; GARFUNKEL!, M.L.

Pathological anatomy of experimental shock. Report no.1. Problemat. i perel. krovi 1 no.4:43-48 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:1)

l. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bogdasarov)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(SHOCK, experimental,
histopathol. (Rus))

GARFUNKEL', M.L. NEMENOVA, N.M. POLUSHIHA, T.V.

"Concerning Pathological Anatomy of Experimental Shock States (Report II)," by N. M. Nemenova, M. L. Garfunkel', and T. V. Polushina, Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (director, Prof A. A. Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Ministry of Health USSR, Problemy Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi, Vol 1, No 6, Nov/Dec, pp 55-60 -1916

Tests were run on dogs to study pathological changes following traumatic shock (47 experiments), severe blood loss (35 experiments) and spinal shock (25 experiments).

SUM. 1287

The authors conclude that the pathological changes observed during early periods of various shock conditions are morphological expressions of profound disorders of blood and lymph circulation, that they are commensurate with the state of shock, and that all shock conditions are

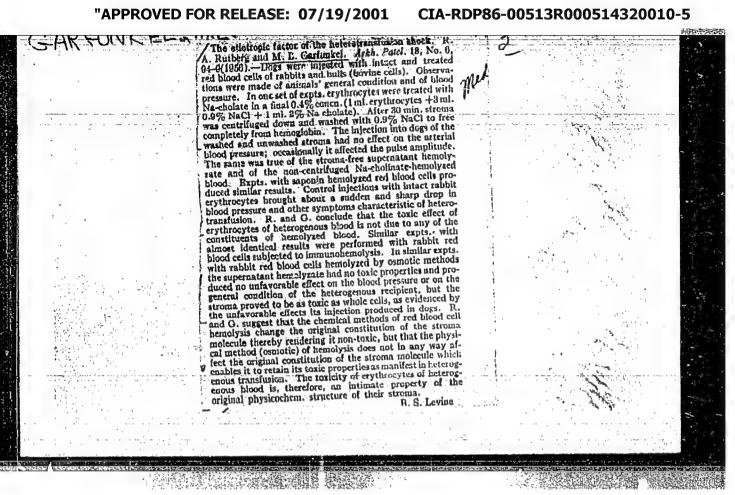
White was the same with the first

These morphological changes (illustrated by photomicrographs) reflect the response of an organism to a shock-producing factor, i.e., functions of compensatory mechanisms. Blood reaction is connected with this factor. Compensatory mechanisms of an organism are very strong in blood transfusion, nonlethal hemorrhage, and anaphylactic shock, but they are very weak in traumatic shock and absent in spinal shock.

By the use of effective therapeutic measures, it is possible to stimulate the basic protective powers of an organism, pull it out of shock, and prevent delayed irreversible changes from setting in.

50m. 417

PARTY CONT. PAR



GARFINKEL, M.L.

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22078.

: Gartinkel, H.L., Khokhlova M. P. Losyeva,

G. I., Pokidova, H. V.

: Not given. Inst

: Experimental Studies of Biological Properties Title

of Heterohemoglobins.

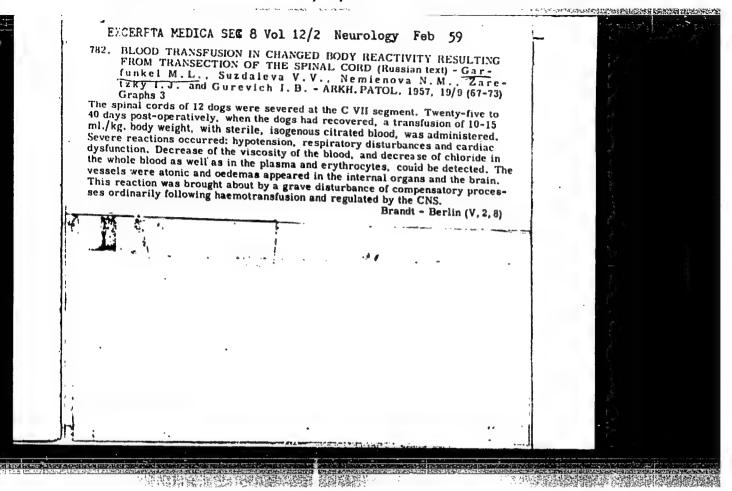
Orig Pub: V. sb. Sovrem. probl. gematol. i perelivaniya krovi. vip. 32, M. Medgiz, 1956, 304-309

(actual problems of hematology and circulation).

Abstract: The biological action of heterohemoglobins (G),

obtained by the method of N. V. Pokidova (same volume, 296) was studied. An 8-10% sol. of Hb of calves' erythrocytes (E) was injected intravenously in 25 dogs. Larger single doses of Hb (E).75g/kg and higher produced severe distrophic and necrobiotic changes in the liver

Card 1/2



Changes in the cardiovascular system in citrate shock [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.6:33-37 N-D '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).

(CITRATES, eff.
induction of shock, changes in cardiovasc. system in dogs (Rus))

(SHOOK, exper.
induced by citrates, cardiovasc. sustem changes in dogs (Rus))

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, physiol.
eff. of shock induced by citrates in dogs (Rus))

GURRVICH, I.B.; GARFUNKEL!, M.L. (Moskva)

Changes in the heart in scute hemorrhage. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 3 no.6:39-144 N-D *59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz patofiziologichoskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereliyaniya krovi (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deystel' nauk prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).

(HEMORRHAGE experimental)

(MYOGARDIUM physiology)

DERVIZ, G.V.; GARFULKEL', M.L.; LAZAREVSKIY, S.A. (Moskva)

Change in the respiratory function of the blood, gas exchange

Change in the respiratory function of the blood, gas exchange and hemodynamics following hemotransfus on during hypothermia. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.6:30-35 N-D*62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Yr Kiselev).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5

GARFUNKEL!, H L.; CHERTKOV, I.L.

Activity of the properdin system in acute hemorrhage. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.8:26-30 Ag *62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) i radiobiologicheskoy (zav. - prof. M.O. Raushenbakh) laboratoriy TSentral'nogo ordenz Lenina instituta gematologii i parelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.A. Bagdasarov [decuased]), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5

FELOROV, N.A.; GARFUNKEL', M.L.; GUREVICH, I.B.; TROITSKIY, V.E.

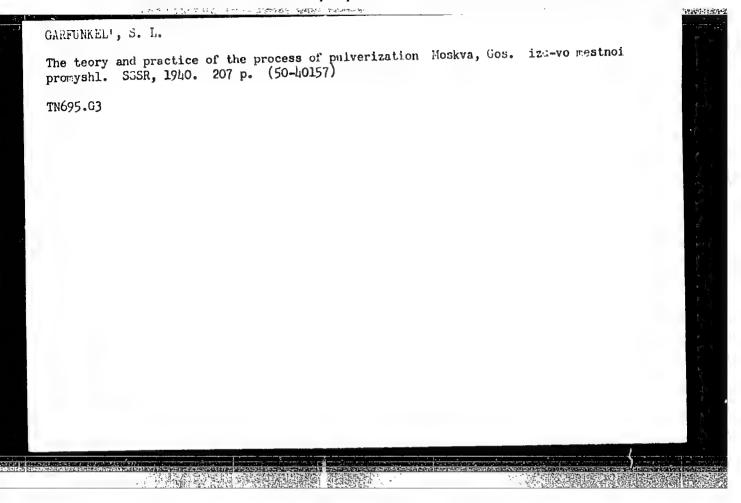
Effect of blood transfusion on heart function in experimental myocardial infarct. Kardiologiia no.1:35-42 '64.

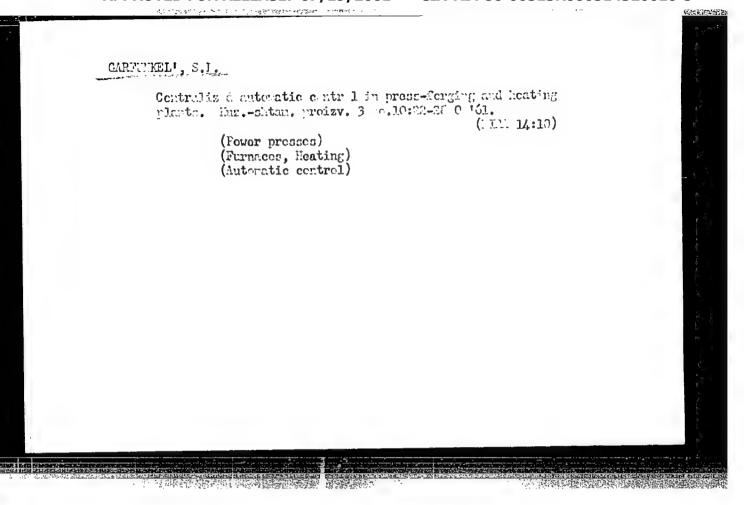
(MIRA 17:10 (MIRA 17

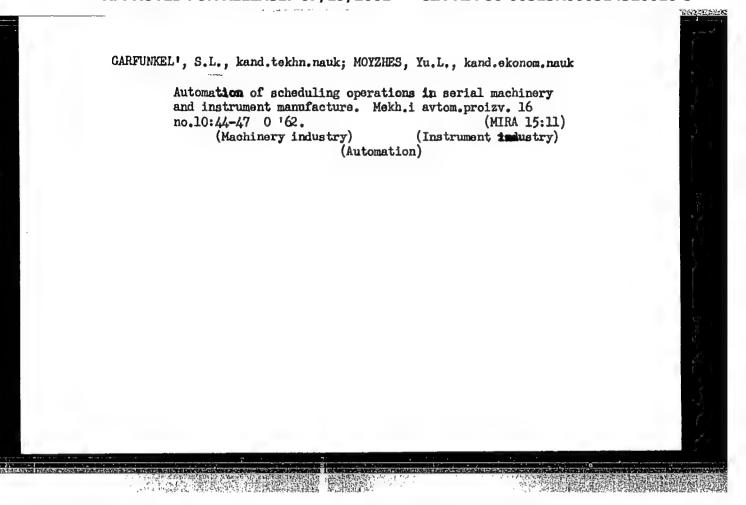
GARF HKEL!, M. Z.

GARTUNKIL', M. Z. - "Data on the Calculation of the Time of Blood Circulation in the Light of the Study of the Dunctions of Vascular Receptors." Sub 12 Nov 52, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskya January-December 1952



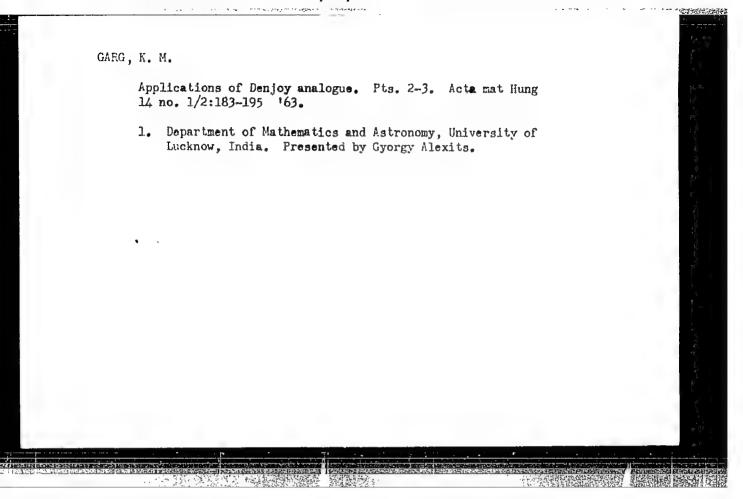


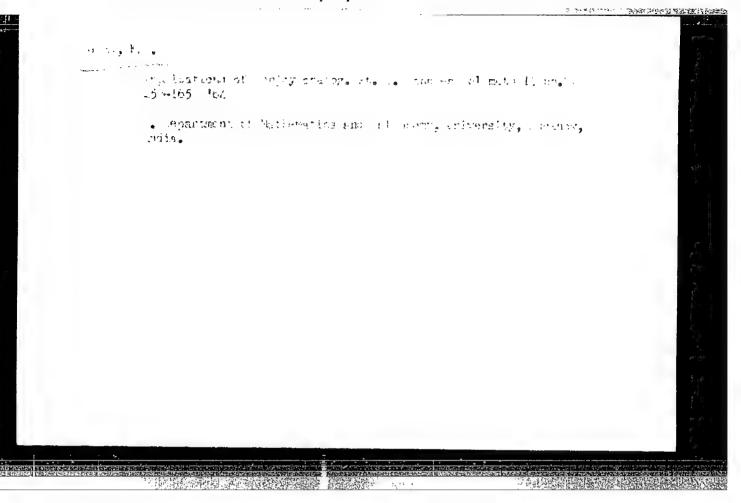


KONSON, Aron Solomonovich; VISMONT, O.V., inzh., retsenzent; GARFUNKEL',
S.M., dotsent, kand. tekhn.neuk, red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red.;
SNCHETININA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Economics of repairing machinery] Ekonomiks remonts mashin.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960.
234 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Machinery-Maintenance and repair)





ACCESSION NR: AP4017398

s/0185/64/009/002/0196/0206

AUTHOR: Zapisochny , I. P.; Zhukov, I. G.; Garga, I. I.; Wuksty ch, V. S.

TITLE: Vacuum monochromator for the investigation of optical excitation functions

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky'y fizy'chry'y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 196-206

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum ultraviolet, vacuum ultraviolet spectroscopy, resonance level excitation cross-section, excitation cross-section, resonance radiation, ultraviolet monochromator, vacuum monochromator, electron beam excitation tube, mercury resonance lines

ABSTRACT: There are practically no data at present on the effective excitation cross sections of resonance levels of atoms, diatomic molecules and their ions of various multiplicity, owing to experimental difficulties in the vacuum ultraviolet region of the spectrum.

To obtain such data the authors have constructed a spectrophotometric set-up, consisting of three basic units: a vacuum monochromator of normal incidence with a one-matre (600 lines/mm) standard concave diffraction grating;

Card 1/4 2

The Light form of the product open than the light of

ACCESSION NR: AP4017398

highly monoenergeric electron beam excitation tubes; an electrophotometer using a secondary electronic multiplier (SEM) in a pulse counting regime for recording radiation in the vacuum ultraviolet region.

The monochromator was designed so that the refraction grating and rigidly attached input and output slits are always on the Rowland circumference. Transmission of movement in the vacuum is accomplished through bellows, while the kinematic system ensures linearity of the graduated graph throughout the working region (800-3500 A).

The luminous vertical gas column in the excitation tube may be precisely set on the input slit under control of a distance gauge consisting of two telescopes, for which the possibility of moving part of the monochromator housing from the input slit is provided. This permits the maximum utilization of the light power of the monochromator (the loss in resolving power is negligible, since the intervals between the spectral lines are considerable for most objects).

The open type SEM, together with the voltage divider and the cathode repeater are located directly behind the output slit of the monochromator in a special shell. The pulse count is taken with the aid of a standard 4 Tulip >> velocity meter.

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4017398

The block diagram and the external appearance of the spectrophotometric set-up are shown in the appended drawings.

In conclusion, tentative data are given on the excitation functions of ry lines $\lambda=1850$ Å (Hg I) and $\lambda=1942$ Å (Hg II). mercury lines

Orig. Art. has 10 figures including several schematics and block diamgrams

ASSOCIATION: Uzhgorods ky y Derzhuniversy tet (Uzhgorod State University)

SUBMITTED: 1111163

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH. SD

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 002

3/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

MALOV, R.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; IGNATOVICH, I.V., inzh.; GARGALA, F.V., inzh.

Testing neutralizers for exhaust gases. Gor. zhur. no.8:
71-72 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1/135/61/000/003/006/00 ACOS/A101

Snablygin, S. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences Sivolobov V. V AUT POFS

Gargala, V. D., Perel'man, Yu. A., Engineers

Clamps with a built-in toroidal transformer for ego: welding steel TITLE

and aluminum alloys

PEFIODICAL: Svarochnoye projevodstvo, no. 3, 1962, 30 - 31

At the Saratov Polytechnic Institute and the Plant of Electrothermal Equipment, CTN -66 (SPI-66) type suspended clamps were developed weighing 29 kgs and having a pneumatic mechanism for pressing the electrodes. The clamps are intended for welding aluminum alloy parts 0.8 + 0.9 mm thick, and low-carron steel parts up to 3 + 3 mm thick, with 20 kamp short-circuit current of 50 cycles frequency. When using 100 cycle frequency current, the thickness of aluminum alloy parts can be increased to 1.5 - 2 mm. The clamps are different from conventional ones by having a transformer in the toroidal form which presents a number of advaniages over a shell type transformer, such as higher efficiency and more stable welding conditions, in particular for spot welding aluminum alloys. The singlecoil design of the secondary transformer winding makes it possible to use our-

Gard 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5

Clamps with a built-in toroidal transformer...

3/135/62/000/003/006/009 A006/A101

test of commercial and high frequencies at voltages permissible under safety and those. The secondary winding of the transformer has a cylindrical charge and it simultaneously the clamp housing. The transformer has an annular magnetic band conductor of 66 cm² section. The primary copper winding of 30 cm² section is wound around the magnetic conductor and has 20 turns. The fixed electrode holder is mounted on a central rod passing through the front lid. Inc movable electrode nolder is mounted onto the external part of the mousing and is electrically connected with the same. The high ratio of the weight of source materials to the total weight of the clamps (about 75%) raises the efficiency of the clamps at higher frequency (f = 100 cycles). There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sarafovskiy politekimicheskiy institut (Baratov Polytechnic Institute) (Shablygin, Sivolobov, Gargala); Zamba elektrotermicheskogo oborudovaniya (Plant of Electrothermal Equipment) (Pereliman)

Card 2/2

86892

s/056/60/039/005/006/051 B029/B077

14.1200 (1138, 1134, 1158)

AUTHORS:

Avvakumov, V. I., Garif'yanov, N. S., Semenova, Ye. I.

TITLE:

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Liquid and Undercooled Solutions of Ti⁺⁺⁺ Salts

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960.

Vol. 39, No. 5(11), pp. 1215 - 1220

TEXT: The authors detected an electron paramagnetic resonance in liquid solutions of TiCl36H2O in glycerin and alcohol and also in undercooled solutions at 77° and 200° K at frequencies of 300 and 9640 megacycles. Moreover, they studied pyridine complexes of Ti⁺⁺⁺, and also specimens of silicate glass and boron glass which contained titanium compounds. The shape of the resonance lines obtained from polycrystalline specimens is determined mainly by the anisotropy of the g-factor. Table 1 shows how the line width ΔH depends on the concentration of Ti⁺⁺⁺ in different solvents.

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86892

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Liquid and Undercooled Solutions of Ti +++ Salts **\$/**056/60/039/005/006/051 B029/B077

Concentration of the solvent		ΔH, Oe		Concentration	ΔH, Oe)e
in moles/l	77°K 200°K 295°K		of the Solvent in moles/1	77°K	K 200°K 295°F		
Glycerin sol	ution Ti	с1 ₃ ·6н ₂ 0		Alcohol so	lution	TiC13	·6н ₂ 0
2 1 0.5 0.25 0.1 0.01	54 32 17 14 13	60 35 18 17 16	- - 10 10 10	1 0.5 0.25 0.1 0.05 0.01	63 35 27 17 16		20 10 10 10

The intensity of electron paramagnetic resonance decreases considerably during the transition from an undercooled state into a liquid state. For undercooled solutions of TiCl 3.6H2O the line of electron paramagnetic resonance decreases considerable during the transition of the line of the line

netic resonance is very asymmetric and shows a second unresolved

Card 2/5

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Liquid and Undercooled Solutions of Ti⁺⁺⁺ Salts 86892 \$/056/60/039/005/006/051 B029/B077

absorption maximum. For v = 9460 Mc/sec Table 2 is valid:

1.94

$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\parallel}$	g ^T		eff_	
77°K			290 ⁰ K	
Glycerin	solution	of	TiC13.6H	20
1.99	1.93		1.95	
Alcohol s	olution	of T	ic16H_	0

1.90

When the temperature of the under-cooled solution rises, the width of the line and the asymmetry of the curves decrease; when the liquid state is reached, the lines are symmetric and narrow. At ~400°K the fiquency dependence vanishes. In parallel fields, an absorption \(\chi_s(H) \)

exists at 300 megacycles in a 2 M solution of TiCl₃·6H₂O in glycerin

at 77°K, which is caused by spin relaxation. At a double dilution of this solution, the intensity of absorption is nearly zero. More details are given. AH for curves of electron paramagnetic resonance in concentrated glycerin and alcohol solutions is caused by magnetic dipole-dipole interaction. In dilute solutions, the line width which is

Card 3/5

2.00

86892

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Liquid and Undercooled Solutions of Ti^{++f} Salts

\$/056/60/039/005/006/051 B029/B077

independent of the concentration, is due to the anisotropy of the g-factor and the contribution of the magnetic moments from protons of surrounding molecules. The spin-lattice relaxation contributes to ΔH according to $\Delta H \sim 1/9_s + 1/9_1$. The transition from the undercooled solution to the liquid state influences the motion which causes a decrease of the line width. At 9460 megacycles, the shape of the curves for electron paramagnetic resonance is typical of ions with a strong isotropic g-factor. The shift of spin-spin relaxation toward lower frequencies with a decrease in concentration indicates an increase of the spin-lattice relaxation time Q1. This was explained by the thermal reservoirs of N. Bloembergen and S. Wang. The absence of electron paramagnetic resonance in silicate and boron glass indicates the presence of tetravalent titanium in these types of glass. The authors thank B. M. Kozyrev for a discussion of the results, and Yu. M. Ryzhmanov for assistance in experiments. There are 1 table and 17 references: 5 Soviet and 12 US.

Card 4/5

86892

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance and Paramagnetic Relaxation in Liquid and Undercooled Solutions of Ti⁺⁺⁺ Salts S/056/60/039/005/006/051 B029/B077

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Kazan' Branch

of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED:

June 17, 1960

Card 5/5

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

GARG, K.M.

On noehere monotone functions. Pt. 3. Rev math pures 8 no.1:83-90 '63.

1. Dept. of Mathematics and Astronomy, University of Lucknow, India.

MALOV, R.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GARGALA, R.V., inzh.; IGNATOVICH, I.V.; SOLOPIY, I.S., inzh.

Developing and testing exhaust gas neutralizers for diesel-electric powered trucks. Gor. zhur. no. 12:70-92 D '65. (MRA 18:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut toplivnoy apparatur; avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh dvigateley (for Malov, Gargala, Ignatovich). 2. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy institut ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for Solopiy).

GRRGANEYEV G. D.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Effects of Physical

T-11

Factors. Ionizing Radiations.

Abs Jour

: Ref Ehur - Biol., No 13, 1953, 84676

Author : Garganeyev, G.N.

: Tomsk Institute of Medicine, Tomsk University.

Title : Biological Effects of Superhard Inhibitory Irradiation.

Orig Pub 5-y Pavlovsk. sb. Tonskiy med. in-t. Tomsk. un-t, 1956,

57-5).

Abstract Rabbits, guinea pigs, and rats were irradiated with beta-

tron 8-rays (10 Mev) in single doses of 20-240, 385-460, 1,624, 3,600, and 7,300 r. All these doses produced apathy in their adiated animals. In a group of Guinea pigs which was fed inadequately, and which was irradiated with 1,324 and 3,600 r doses, the state of apathy continued

Card 1/2

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- 75 -

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

USSN/huran and Aniral Mysiolagy. The Effects of Physical
Effects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93747.

Author: Garganeyev, G.P., Mishalev, V.A., Yakavlev, B.M.

Inst: Torse Tolytechnical Institute
Title: Laboratory Organization and Shielding of Personnel in
Retatron Work.

Orig Pub: Izv. Tonskage politekin. in-ta, 1957, 87, 13-16.

Abstract: No abstract.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-13

Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75274

Author : Garganeyev, G.P.

Inst : Tomsk Polytechnical Institute.

Title : Hemotological Displacements in Animals During Radiation

Sickness Caused by Betatron Rays.

Orig Pub : Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, 87, 28-32.

Abstract : Experimental animals (rabbits, rats and guinea pigs) were

divided into 8 groups and exposed to single and multiple doses from 20 to 7300 R of 10 Mew. Exposure was carried out without filters except for one group, where animals of another group served as a "filter", which were placed in the zone of the rays. During single exposure in all

groups leukocytosis, which was observed in the first hours,

Card 1/3

- 104 -

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-13

Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75274

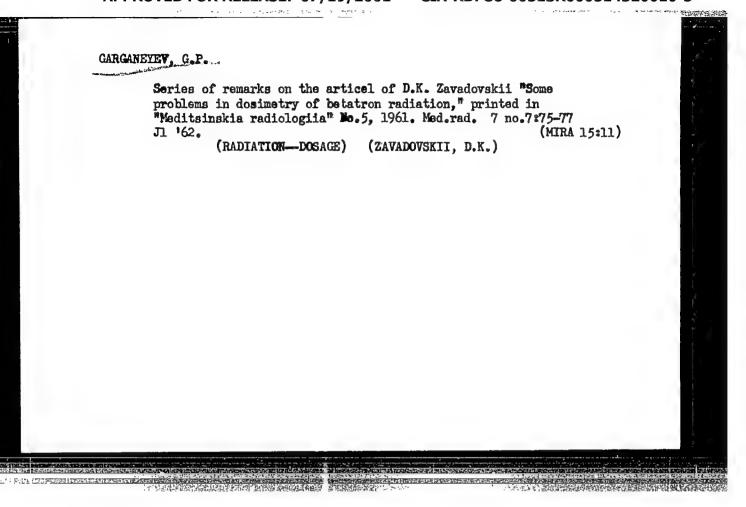
计算法的 医克里特氏腺炎 经基础的

shifted with leukopenia. With doses up to 240 R a phase of resotration was observed. In the group with multiple exposure leukopenia developed; with a summary dosc up to 1650 R the quantity of loukocytes reverted to the original numbers. At 5415 R it remained at the low level up to the 77th day (the day of sacrifice). A different expression of this phenomena was noted than was connected with the size of the dose and with the reactive condition of the animal. Also a great duration of the restoration period was noted. In the period of leukopenia the number of ncutrophils decreased more intensively. During a single exposure in rabbits and in guinea pigs, as well as in widely separates periods of multiple exposures in guinea pigs and rats an increase of the number of lymphocytes was observed. Morphological changes in the form of destruction of cells, lysis, pyknosis of nucleo developed

Card 2/3

- 105 -

Hematological changes in animals with acute radiation sickness caused by betatron irradiation. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.5:3-9 S-0 '58. (MFA 11:11) 1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav. - prof. D. I. Gol\dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (BLOOD, hematol, changes in exper. radiation sickness in guinea pigs (Rus)) (RADIATIONS, injurious effects exper. radiation sickness in guinea pigs, hematol, changes (Rus)) (GANGA RATS, injurious effects same)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5

L 16715-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/ESD(t)/SSD/AFWL ACCESSION NR: AR5000773

S/0058/64/000/010/V010/V010

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10V94

AUTHORS: Garganevev, G. P.

TITLE: Photonuclear effect on the nuclei of the carbon isotope C-12

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 1-y Nauchn. konferentsii Tsentr. n.-i. labor. Tomskogo med. in-ta, 1964. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1964, 46-48

TOPIC TAGS: gamma reaction, gamma neutron reaction, graphite, photonuclear effect, radioactive decay, neutron yield

TRANSLATION: Results are presented of measurements of the yield of photoneutrons from the reaction $C^{12}(\gamma, n)C^{11}$. The graphite samples were irradiated in a 25 MeV betatron. The yield was measured relative to the β^+ activity resulting from the radio-active decay of $C^{11}(C^{11} \rightarrow B^{11} + \beta^+)$. The value of the neutron yield at $E_{\gamma max} = 25$ MeV

Card 1/2

L 16716-65 ACCESSION NR: AR5000770

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the windings and by using two identical coils in some of the standard units. The variation of the inductance is determined as a function of the frequency and the voltage, as is also the variation of the Q as a function of the voltage at 100 and 1,000 cps. The frequency dependence of the inductance can be reduced, over a wide range of frequencies, to a fraction of a percent for standard units up to 10 henry, and to 5% for units up to 100 henry. The relative change in the inductance does not exceed 0.1 of the change in frequency. The variation of the inductance with voltage does not exceed 1%. Correct summation at frequencies 100--1000 cps can be ensured only in the boxes rated up to 10 henry, and the total value for the box up to 100 henry must be determined experimentally. K. Shirokov.

SUB CODE: EH

ENGL: OO

Card 2/2

I. 31069-65 ENT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AR5004847

S/0058/64/000/011/v017/v017

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11V146

D B

AUTHOR: Garganeyev, G. P.

TITLE: Photonuclear effects produced in copper by gamma rays from a 25 MeV medical betatron

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 1-y Nauchn. konferentsii Tsentr. n.-i. labor. Tomskogo med. in-ta, 1964. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1964, 49-51

TOPIC TAGS: betatron, betatron gamma ray, bremsstrahlung, photonuclear effect, copper, beta activity

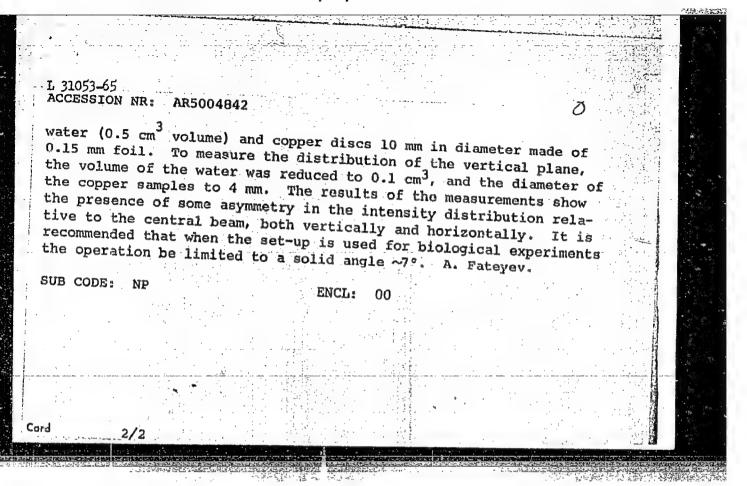
TRANSLATION: By measuring with end-window counters the β^+ activity of Cu⁶² and Cu⁶⁴, which arises when copper samples are irradiated with a beam of γ bremsstrahlung with maximum energy 25 MeV, the author obtains the yield of the (γ, n) reaction in Cu, equal to 2.56 x

Card

1/2

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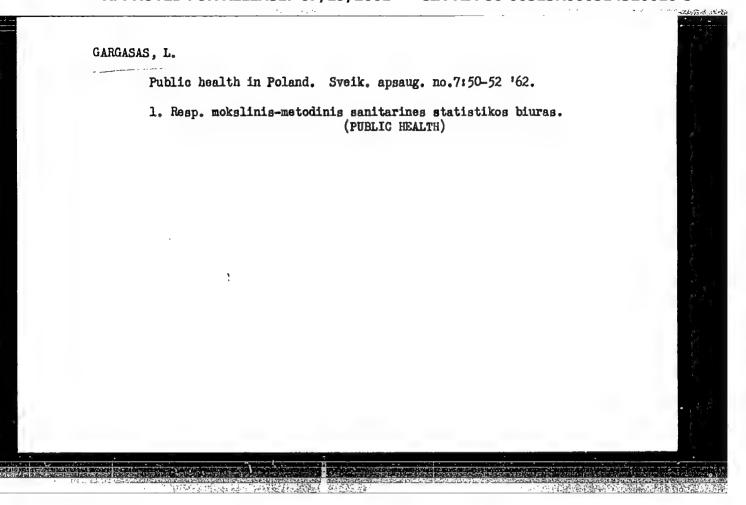
ENT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EMA(m)-2 Pab-10/Pt-10 IJP(c) L 31053-65 S/0058/64/000/011/A030/A030 AR5004842 ACCESSION NR: SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A296 Garganeyev, G. P.; Dimov, N. I.; Velikosel'skiy, V. A. AUTHORS: Spatial distribution of hard radiation from a 25 MeV betatron Sb. Materialy 1-y Nauchn. konferentsii Tsentr. n.-i. CITED SOURCE: labor. Tomskogo med. in-ta, 1964. Tomsk. Tomskiy un-t, 1964, 43-45 TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray, betatron, hard radiation, radiation distribution TRANSLATION: The method of induced activity was used to measure the spatial distribution of the hard gamma radiation from the 25 MeV betatron installed at the Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut (Tomsk Medical Institute). The activated samples used for the measurement of the radiation distribution in the horizontal plane were distilled



EBNETKA, Karel; GARGARETAS, Jannis, inz.

Practical use of the modern systems of switch room controls.
Elektrotechnik 18 no.1:2-4 Ja '63.

1. Elektromontazni zavody, Praha.



GARGASAS, L.

Rheumatism according to data of the rheumatological department of the Vilinius Clinical Hospital in 1960-1962. Sveik, Apsaug. no.4:4-10 *64.

1. Lietuvos respublikine Vilniaus klinine ligonine (Vyr. gyd.-V. Zygas. Reumatologijos skyriaus vedeja - G. Stasiulionyte).

GARGASAS, L.V. (Vil'nyus); NORKENE, V.V. (Vil'nyus); MAMANAUSKENE, R.Ya.

(Vil'nyus); OSIPAUSKENE, Ya.V. (Vil'nyus)

Organizing polyclinic attendance in cities of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.9:16-20 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki (dir. L.V. Gargasas, Vil'nyus).

(LITHUANIA_MEDICAL CARE)

GARGASAS, L.; NORKIENE, V.; OSIPAUSKIENE, J.

The health status of inhabitants of Siauliai and Panevezys in 1960. Sveik. apsaug:27-33 Mr '63.

1. Respublikinis mokslinis-metodinis sanitarines statistikos biuras.

CARCASAS, Petras; BERKMANAS, E., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.;
MESKAUSKAS, K., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; STANIHAS, P.,
kand. ekon. nauk, red.; VAZNELIS, J., red.

[Se fishing of the Lithuanian S.S.R. and its material and
technological base] Lietuvos TSR jurine zvejyba ir jos
materialine-technine baze. Vilnius, Leidykla "Mintis,"
1965. 132 p. [In Lithuanian] (MIRA 18:8)

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GARGASAS, Petras Antano; KUZ'MINA, N.Ye., red.; KONOVALYUK, I.K., mladshiy red.; KISELEVA, Z.A., red.kart; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhn.red.

[The Lithmanian S.S.R.] Litovskais SSR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 13:9)

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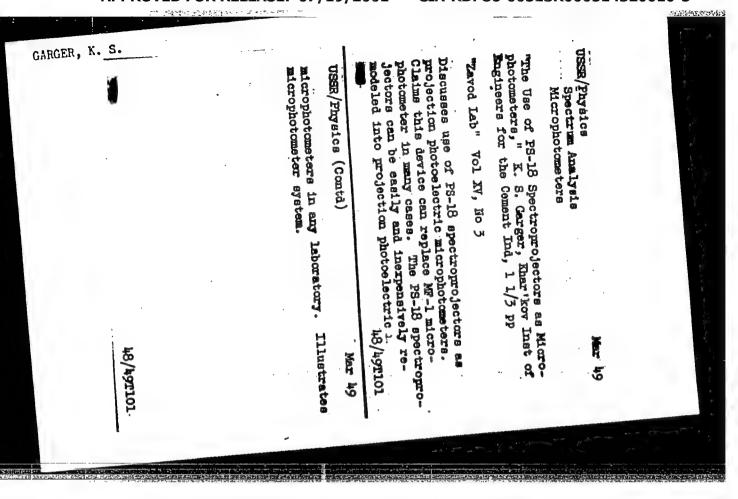
KHIZHNYAK, P.A.; NOVINSKIY, Yu.S., agronom; SHURKUS, I.; GARGAUN, G.; FILITSIN, V.; GARDIMAN, V.

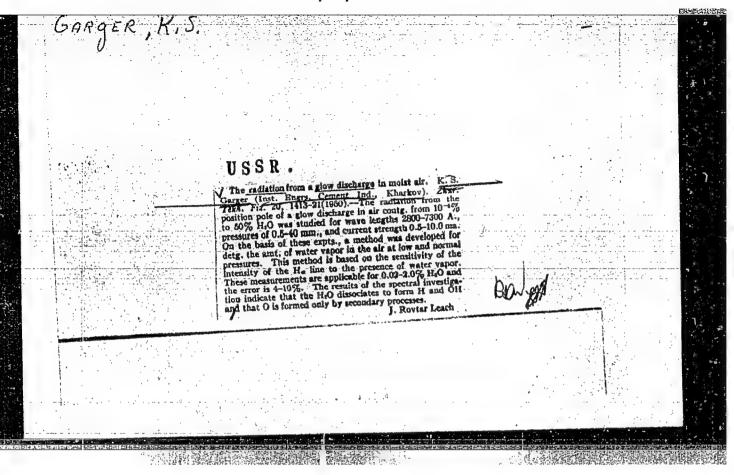
Information and brief news. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5:57-60 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

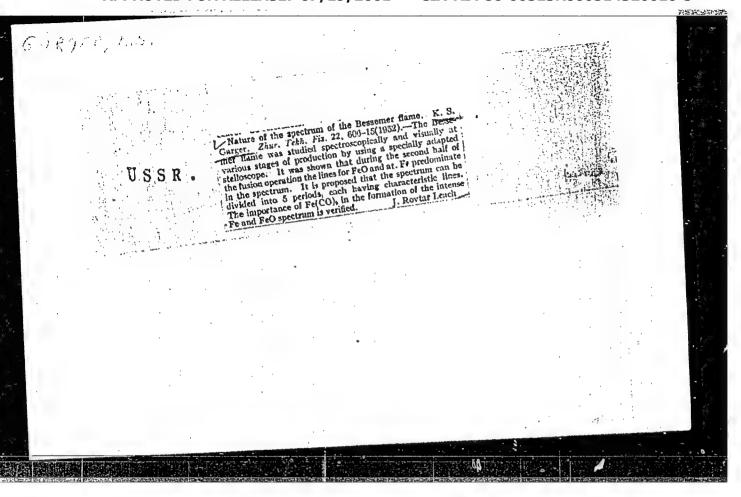
l. Gosudarstvennaya inspektsiya po karantinu i zashchite rasteniy Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (vor Novinskiy).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5







USSE/Chemistry - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1

Pub. 43 - 60/97

Authors

Garger, K. S., and Umnov, V. D.

Title

About the spectrum of the Bessemer flame

Periodical :

Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, 279-280, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract

The flame spectrum of a Bessemer converter is considered of great importance in connection with the development of spectral methods for the control of Bessemer processes which take place within very short periods of time (8-15 minutes). Using a reconstructed spectrograph styloscope the authors made a detailed investigation of the flame spectra according to separate blast periods of the converter. The results obtained are described.

Institution: The Arsenichev Evening Metallurgical Institute, Dneprodzershinsk and the F. Dzerzhinskiy State Metallurgical Plant, Dneprovsk

Submitted

Girger, A.S.

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments.

K-7

Abs Jour

: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 13089

Author

Garger, K.S., Ummov, V.D., Krivulya, G.D.

Inst Title

: Investigation of the Radiation of a Bessemer Flame.

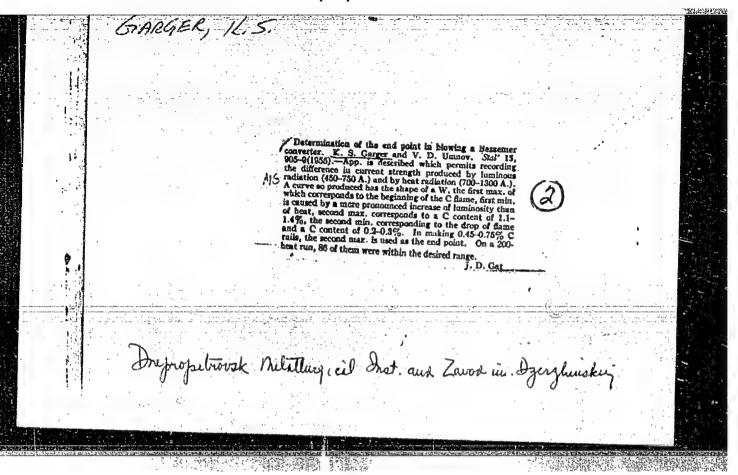
Orig Pub

: Sv. tr. Dneprodzerzhinsh, vech. metallurg. in-ta, 1955, 1,

Abstract

: To clarify the possibility of controlling the Bessemer process by optical methods, complex experiments were performed, including a successive photography of the spectrum of the flame of the converter, its visual observation, and automatic recording of the intensity of radiation in various regions of the spectrum. At the same time, gas and metal samples were taken, the temperature of the flame was measured by an optical pyrometer, and the flow and pressure of air were recorded. It is shown that it is possible to control the course of the process from the

Card 1/2



Further Contribution to the Spectrum of the Bessemer Flame. K. S. Garger, D. Urnnov and G. D. Krivulya. (Isreet, Atom. None 525 R. Seriga Fr., 1935, 18, 62, 186-189).

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| Desprodzerzhinskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut iemni Arsenicheva

SOV/ 137-58-7-14188

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 32 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Garger, K.S., Krivulya, G.D., Umnov, V.D., Ul'yanov, D.P., Mamchits, K.A., Petrov, S.A., Sorokin, A.A.

TITLE: Automation of Converter-process Control (Avtomatizatsiya kontrolya konverternykh protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 738-742

ABSTRACT: A brief presentation is made of the history of the development of control of Bessemer blow, first by visual inspection and later performed with the aid of a photoelectric cell and a spectroscope. There follows a description of monitoring with the aid of the differential photoelectric method as developed by the Dneprodzerzhinsk Evening Institute of Metallurgy in conjunction with the im. Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Plant, termed the W-diagram method because of the shape of the record produced. A description is provided of the means by which this method is applied; the results of the use of the method under shop conditions are presented, as are economic indices pertaining to its introduction and prospects for its development. M. L.

Card 1/1 1. Furnaces--Control systems 2. Photoelectric cells--Applications

AFANAS'YEV, S.G.; KOSTENETSKIY, O.N.; SHUMOV, M.M.; IVANOV, YO.V.; PAVLOV, A.I.; GARGER, K.S.; KRIVULYA, G.D.; UMNOV, V.D.; UL'YANOV, D.P.; MAMCHITS, K.A.; PETROV, S.A.; SOROKIN, A.A.; FRIDMAN, Yo.L.; RPSHTEYN, Z.D.; IVANTSOV, G.P.; NETESIN, A.Yo.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:106-107 57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Zavod im. Petrovskogo (for Kostenetskiy). Z. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Shumov, Epshteyn, Ivantsov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for Ivanov). 4. Stal'proyekt (for Pavlov). 5. Metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Garger, Krivulya, Umnov, Ul'yanov, Mamchits, Petrov, Sorokin). 6. Dnepropetrovskiy filial Gipromeza (for Fridman). 7. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii (for Netesin)

(Bessemer process)

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ABSTRACT:

Card 1/3

25 (6), 24 (7)
AUTHORS:

Garger, K. S., Krivulya, G. D.,
Ortenberg, F. S., Trofimova, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the Spectrum of the Converter Flame in Different Types of Blowing (Issledovaniye spektra konverternogo plameni pri razlichnykh sposobakh produvki)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 573-576 (USSR)

The authors had already investigated the flame spectrum (FS) of the Bessemer process in the wave range of 3700-10000 Å with a blast of air (Refs 1, 2), on the basis of which a photoelectric control method of blowing through rail steel was introduced (Refs 3, 4). In the present case the investigation results of (Refs 3, 4). In the present case the investigation results of (FS) of new converter processes with the use of oxygen are given. The (FS) on blowing through cast iron with a vapor-given. The (FS) on blowing through cast iron with a vapor-given mixture was investigated at the Yenskiyevskiy oxygen mixture was investigated at the Yenskiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (YenskiyevoMetallurgical Factory) with the co-operation of N. I. Goncharenko, A. B. Minster, A. D. Stakhurskiy and V. D. Umnov on the spectrograph ISP-28 and stakhurskiy and V. D. Umnov on the spectrograph ISP-28 and styloscope SL-3 (with photographic attachment). The lines Na, K, tyloscope SL-3 (with photographic attachment) and it was observed that the spectrum Fe I is considerably richer in lines than on

Investigation of the Spectrum of the Converter Flame in Different Types of Blowing

SOV/32-25-5-18/56

blowing through with air (Fig 1). The (FS) on blowing through cast iron with oxygen from above was taken on the abovementioned styloscope and on a diffraction apparatus (with a replica) with the cooperation of V. M. Gorbovskiy and A. D. Stakhurskiy. A few investigation results are given concerning the spectrum in the case of air blowing through, which were obtained at the zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy) on the spectrograph ISP-28, ISP-51, styloscope SL-3 and diffraction spectrograph. Measurements of flame temperature were made according to the method by Scholev (Ref 6), in which the spectrum was taken on films "Izoorto 45 Units GOST" and "Izopankrom" and photometry was made on the MF-2 apparatus. In evaluating the results obtained the authors mention that the increase of the intensity of the ultraviolet range in (FS) of the water vapor-oxygen blowing process according to (Ref 12) may be explained by a collision of 0 and CO corresponding to $CO + O \longrightarrow CO_2 + h\nu$ (1). There are 3 figures and 14 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5

Investigation of the Spectrum of the Converter Flame in Different Types of Blowing

SOV/32-25-5-18/56

ASSOCIATION:

Dneprodzerzhinskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Institute (Evening School)

Card 3/3

GARGER, K.S.; KRIVULYA, G.D.; ORTFIBERG, F.S.

Spectrum obtained from the flame of a converter in which cast iron is blown by a steam oxygen mixture. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.6:72-75
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut, g. Dneprodzerzhinsk. (Flame--Spectra) (Converters)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5

18 3200

23173 S/148/60/000/007/018/023/XX A161/A033

AUTHORS:

Garger, K. S.; Kuznetsov, M.P.; Ortenberg, R. V.; Gerasimobuk,

R. V.; Lyaudis, B. V.

TITLE:

The burning-out of carbon in the converter process

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uohebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya,

no. 7, 1960, 32 - 36

TEXT: A continuous and direct analysis of steel in the converter being still too difficult, the samples are analyzed after tilting. The method is connected with loss of time and impairs the life of converters. In principle, sampling is possible without stopping the blast, and the analysis lasts 5-6 min. Therefore the sample must be taken in the first half of the heat (in the 4th minute). The dependence of the carbon content (Z_C) on time must be known to determine the moment when the process is to be stopped. As proven by S. I. Filippov et al. (Ref. 2: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Metallurgiya, 1958, No. 2, 24) component elements burn simultaneously but at a different rate depending on the metal temperature the $Z_C = f(t)$ equation being determined by

Card 1/6

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514320010-5

23173 s/148/6^/000/007/018/023/XX A161/A033

The burning-out of carbon in the

these rates. Two types of kinetic carbon burning curves have been found in experiments with a 8 kg laboratory induction furnace (Ref. 1: S. I. Filipov, Teoriya protsessa obezuglerozhivaniya stali (Theory of the steel decarbonization process) Metallurgizdat, 1956) below 1500°C the burning is slower, and above 1500°C in the second half of the heat it is higher and constant:

$$\frac{dZ_{C}}{dt} = B$$

At Z_C below 0.2 % C, the carbon exidation rate is inhibited by diffusion. The constant carbon burning rate is taken as the basis of the US patent (Ref. 3: D. Murphy, US Patent No. 2807537, 1957). The purpose of the present work was to find the equation for the carbon burning curves throughout the converter heat (Figure 1) to apply electronic computers for the converter process control. Two heat groups were studied, with sampling at tilts, and by "freezing on". To eliminate the dependence on the iron charge and C content in iron (Z_C^0) a relative

value was used instead of Z_C , $\psi = \frac{Z_C}{Z_C^0}$. The time moment value $\varphi = 0.7$ was chosen Card 2/6

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The burning-out of carbon in the

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for the time unit after a careful analysis. It corresponds to $3.0-3.2 \% \, \mathrm{C}$ in the metal bath, when Mn and Si in most cases are already no longer burning. This rated time is designated by T. The carbon burning equation finally evolved for the case of air blast through bottom (curve 1 in Figure 3) is:

$$Z_C = Z_C^0 \exp(-0.331 \tau^{2.936}).$$
 (3)

It can apparently be applied to any converter process. The equation for the carbon burning rate ω c is easily obtained by differentiating the expression (3)

$$\omega = \frac{d\Psi}{dt} = -0.972\tau^{1.936} \exp(-0.331\tau^{2.936})$$
 (4)

The burning maximum is at T = 1,265, and the CO concentration in the separating gas is highest at this moment. The accuracy of the data obtained was checked by the "confidence interval method". Curves 3 and 4 present the results of calculations, with dependabilities 0.90 and 0.80. It was concluded that linear approximation is only applicable for short time intervals. The equation may be presented in the form of nomograms or tables. Computers would calculate the

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The burning-out of carbon in the

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moment for the process stop more accurately. A. M. Kublitskiy, V. A. Savchenko and Yu. K. Siryachenko took part in the experiments; some data were obtained collectively with V. I. Yavoyskiy, G. N. Oyks and L. S. Tsykin of the Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute). M.P. Kuznetsov carried out the first tests with the "freezing-on" sampling method. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads: D. Murphy, USA Patent No. 2807537, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dneprozerzhinsk Metallurgical Evening Institute) and Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepr Metallurgical Plant

im. Dzerzhinskiy)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1960

Card 4/6

GARGER, K.S.; LYAUDIS, B.V.

Measuring and continuous recording of the degree of "blackness" of the bessemar flame. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.3:40-44 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dneproizerzhinskiy wcherniy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Bessemer process)
(Recording instruments)

SIRTIN, Aedrey (vanovich: SINGA), demaratin forgassing in INAUDIS, bereales Vissions of h. 1100., vis., vo.. [An electronic machine makes steel] riektromaga machine varit stall. Kiev, Naukava dunka, 1964. 55 s. (2.774 1768)

GARGER, K.S.; SERGIYENKO, I.V.; VOLKOV, L.G.

Using computers for calculating the chemical composition of the cast iron poured from the mixer into the converter. Mat.i gornorud. prom. no. 2:24-26 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GARGER, K.S.; LYAUDIS, B.V.; NIKITIN, A.I.

Algorithm for determining the moment to stop the bessemer converter blowing of the heat at a prescribed carbon content with the help of a digital control computer. Report No.1. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.3:47-52 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.

GARGER, K.S.; LYAUDIS, B.V.; NIKITIN, A.I.

Algorithm to determine the moment for stopping the blowing of a Bessermer converter heat at a given temperature with the help of a controlling machine. Report no.2. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.7:53-57 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dneproderzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.

L 1990-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)ACCESSION NR: IJP(c) RDW/JD/AT UR/0361/65/000/002/0023/0034 Korsunskiy, M. I.; Garger, K. S. TITLE: Concerning the nature of the drop in conductivity following cessation of illumination of anomalously-photoconducting amorphous selenium SOURCE: AR KazSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 23-34 TOPIC TAGS: selenium, photoconductivity, impurity center ABSTRACT: The article deals with the kinetics of the photoconductivity of a superconductor (amorphous selenium) which contains other impurity centers besides long traps, in response to illumination and in darkness. It is shown that under certain conditions, and at sufficiently low temperatures, such superconductors should exhibit both anomalous photoconductivity and a color memory. This memory, however, is only partial, since a certain drop in conductivity takes place after the illumination is removed. The dependence of this drop in conductivity on the Card 1/2 M Card

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018668

wavelength is analyzed and it is shown that the decrease in conductivity at short wavelengths should be largest. In the case when the impurity centers are surrounded by a potential barrier, then the maximum decrease in conductivity can occur at all wavelengths, depending on the relation between the concentrations of the long traps and the impurity centers. By plotting the conductivity both after removal of the light and after reapplication of the light, it is possible to determine the various parameters characterizing the impurity centers from the conductivity relaxation curves. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 30 formulas,

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 28Aug64

ENCL: 00

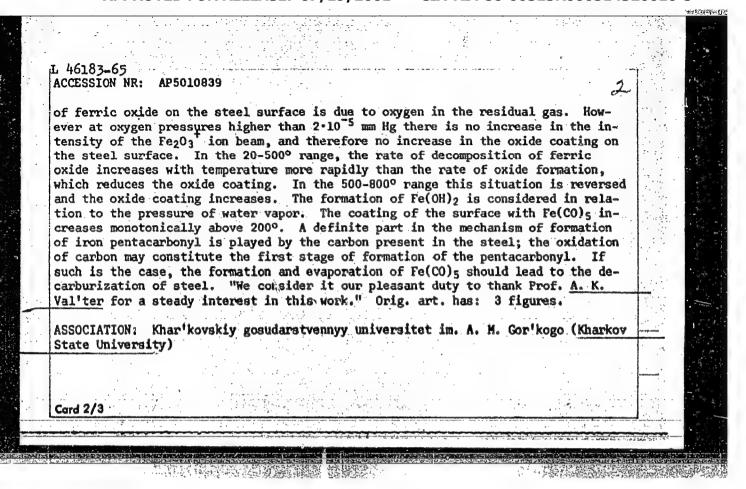
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Card 2/2

UR/0020/65/161/004/0886/0888 AUTHOR: Shvachko, V. I.; Nadykto, B. T.; Fogel', Ya. M.; Garger, K. S.; Condrat'yev, V. N. PITLE: The use of secondary ion emission for investigation of corrosion processes on the surface of steel SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 4, 1965, 886-888 TOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, steel surface oxidation, iron pentacarbonyl, ferric oxide, ferrous hydroxide, argon ion beam, steel corrosion ABSTRACT: The article presents preliminary results of a study of the processes occurring on the surface of steel during heating in a vacuum (5 × 10 ⁻⁶ mm Hg) and in oxygen (1 × 10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg), carried out with the aid of secondary ionic emission. The source of secondary ion emission was a steel strip 20 × 4 × 0.1 mm containing (in \$) 0.39\$ C, 0.45\$ Mn, 0.28\$ Cr, 0.016\$ P and <0.01\$ Si. The primary beam was made up of Ar ions accelerated to 20 key. Curves for the intensity of the various secondary ions versus the temperature of the steel strip are given. The formation	WP(b) Pab-10/Pr-4/Peb- IJP(c	sp)-2/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWP(t)/
COURCE: The use of secondary ion emission for investigation of corrosion processes on the surface of steel COURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 4, 1965, 886-888 TOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, steel surface oxidation, iron pentacarbonyl, ferric oxide, ferrous hydroxide, argon ion beam, steel corrosion ABSTRACT: The article presents preliminary results of a study of the processes occurring on the surface of steel during heating in a vacuum (5 × 10 6 mm Hg) and in oxygen (1 × 10 4 mm Hg), carried out with the aid of secondary ionic emission. The source of secondary ion-emission was a steel strip 20 × 4 × 0.1 mm containing (in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr, 0.016% P and <0.01% Si. The primary beam was made up of Ar ions accelerated to 20 kev. Curves for the intensity of the various secondary ions versus the temperature of the steel strip are given. The formation	ACCESSION HR: AP5010839	UR/0020/65/161/004/0886/0888
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 4, 1965, 886-888 FOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, steel surface oxidation, iron pentacarbonyl, ferric oxide, ferrous hydroxide, argon ion beam, steel corrosion ABSTRACT: The article presents preliminary results of a study of the processes occurring on the surface of steel during heating in a vacuum (5×10 ⁻⁶ mm Hg) and in oxygen (1×10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg), carried out with the aid of secondary ionic emission. The source of secondary ion emission was a steel strip 20×4×0.1 mm containing (in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr, 0.016% P and <0.01% Si. The primary beam was made up of Ar ions accelerated to 20 kev. Curves for the intensity of the various secondary ions versus the temperature of the steel strip are given. The formation	NUTHOR: Shvachko, V. I.; Nadykto, Condrat'yev, V. N.	B. T.; Fogel', Ya. H.; Garger, K. S.;
TOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, steel surface oxidation, iron pentacarbonyl, ferric oxide, ferrous hydroxide, argon ion beam, steel corrosion ABSTRACT: The article presents preliminary results of a study of the processes occurring on the surface of steel during heating in a vacuum (5×10 ⁻⁶ mm Hg) and in oxygen (1×10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg), carried out with the aid of secondary ionic emission. The source of secondary ion emission was a steel strip 20×4×0.1 mm containing (in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr, 0.016% P and <0.01% Si. The primary beam was made up of Ar ions accelerated to 20 kev. Curves for the intensity of the various secondary ions versus the temperature of the steel strip are given. The formation	TITLE: The use of secondary ion en	mission for investigation of corrosion processes
ABSTRACT: The article presents preliminary results of a study of the processes occurring on the surface of steel during heating in a vacuum (5×10 ⁻⁶ mm Hg) and in oxygen (1×10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg), carried out with the aid of secondary ionic emission. The source of secondary ion emission was a steel strip 20×4×0.1 mm containing (in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr, 0.016% P and <0.01% Si. The primary beam was made up of Ar ions accelerated to 20 kev. Curves for the intensity of the various secondary ions versus the temperature of the steel strip are given. The formation	SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161	L, no. 4, 1965, 886-888/
occurring on the surface of steel during heating in a vacuum (3×10 ms mg/ and in oxygen (1×10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg), carried out with the aid of secondary ionic emission. The source of secondary ion emission was a steel strip 20×4×0.1 mm containing (in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr, 0.016% P and <0.01% Si. The primary beam was made up of Ar ions accelerated to 20 kev. Curves for the intensity of the various secondary ions versus the temperature of the steel strip are given. The formation	TOPIC TACS: secondary emission, s Ferric oxide, ferrous hydroxide, a	steel surface oxidation, iron pentacarbonyl, argon ion beam, steel corrosion
(in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr, 0.016% P and <0.01% S1. The primary beam was made up of Ar ions accelerated to 20 kev. Curves for the intensity of the various secondary ions versus the temperature of the steel strip are given. The formation	the sumface of steel	during heating in a vacuum (5 ^ 10 mm mg/ and ;
	t (1 u 10 4 mm Um) commind	A out with the aid of secondary louis emissions
Card 1/3	in oxygen (1 × 10 4 mm Hg), carried The source of secondary ion emissi (in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr	ion was a steel strip $20 \times 4 \times 0.1$ mm containing n, 0.016% P and <0.01% Si. The primary beam was 20 key. Curves for the intensity of the various
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	in oxygen (1 × 10 4 mm Hg), carried The source of secondary ion emissi (in %) 0.39% C, 0.45% Mn, 0.28% Cr	ion was a steel strip $20 \times 4 \times 0.1$ mm containing n, 0.016% P and <0.01% Si. The primary beam was 20 key. Curves for the intensity of the various



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EWT(1)/EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/66/000/002/0076/0078 t. 06138-67 ACC NR: AP6031172 AUTHOR: Korsunskiy, H. I.; Trofimov, O. A.; Garger, K. S.; Daukeyev, D. K. ORG: none TITLE: Concerning the spectral distribution of anomalous photoconductivity of amorphous selenium in the near ultraviolet SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1966, 76-78 TOPIC TAGS: spectral distribution, photoconductivity, selenium, UV spectrum, electron trapping ABSTRACT: The dependence of the anomalous photoconductivity o on wavelength in films of amorphous selenium is measured. The conductivity of samples is lower for blue light than for red even though selenium is more absorptive in the blue. This property is not predicted by the phenomenological theory based on the hypothesis of long-lived trapping centers. A recent model of long-lived trapping centers in the form of a colloidal dispersion of an alloy in amorphous selenium predicts a positive sign of the derivative do in the visible region. Also a short wavelength minimum is predicted, indicating a minus sign for $d\sigma$ in the near ultraviolet. These predictions are experimentally veri-**Card 1/2**

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L 06303-67 EMT(m)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD	
ACC NR. AP6015497 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1625/1627	
AUTHOR: Volchek, A. D.; Garger, K. S.; Korsunskiy, H. I.	Superior Control
ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata (Institut yadernoy fiziki	
AN KazSSR)	
TITLE: The lux-ampere characteristic of amorphous selenium at constant irradiation	
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1625-1627	
TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, selenium, spectral memory, dark conductivity, lux ampere characteristic	
ABSTRACT: The behavior pattern of amorphous Se specimens with anomalous photoconductivity under simultaneous irradiation by two monochromatic light sources was investigated. A Se specimen was irradiated at a wavelength of ~650 mµ, and with a constant irradiation at a wavelength of 450 mµ. The equations of the kinetics of dark and light conductivities agree with the experimental data; the value of the dark conductivity is a function of the light intensity. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas.	Cont. 1
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002	
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PEREL'MAN, M.I.; ALEXSEYEVA, V.M.; GARGOLOYAL, V.O.; GOROKHOVA, Ye.M.; IOFFE, F.M.; LEVITIN, F.I.

Significance of compound treatment in the effectiveness of surgical interventions in pulmonary tuberculosis. Vest. khir. 92 no.4:28-32 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - M.D. Kovrigina) bol'nitsy Ministerstva putey soobsheheniya (glavnyy vrach - A.A.Potsubeyenko) i klinicheskoy bol'nitsy "Zakhar'ino" (glavnyy vrach V.P.Petrik).

SKAFA, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKHNO, D.Ye., inzh.; STUROV, I.A., inzh.;
GARGONOV, A.T., inzh.; BaTYGIN, S.P., inzh.; EELAY, B.G., inzh.

Results of the testing of shield support units. Sbor.DonUGI
no.20:16-38 '61. (KIRA 15:6)

(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)